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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/647,141	MAKI ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ian N. Moore	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 August 2003</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 August 2003</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102 (b)

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   . Claims 1, 6, 13,18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

3GPP TS 33.107 (3GPP 3G security, Lawful Interception Architecture and Function Standard).

Regarding Claim 1, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses a method for intercepting sessions (see

FIG. 1,2,18, 20, Lawful Interception system processing the functions steps/method), comprising

the steps of:

identifying (see FIG. 18, 20, selection/identification mechanism in GSN node) a packet

of a session to be intercepted based on media component information of the session (section

5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3, 7; GSN selects/identifies the identities of a target packet of a subscriber's

communication session to be intercepted according to means-for-communication/media IMSI,

MSISDN or IMEI information of the communication session); and

if the packet to be intercepted is identified, providing duplicated packets of the session to

an interception management element (see FIG. 18, 20, GSN delivering duplicates packets of the

subscriber's communication session to LEA when a target packet to be intercept is identified; see

section 7.2, 7.2.1, 7.3, 7.3.1, 7.3.2).

Regarding Claim 6, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the identifying step comprises

identifying the packet to be intercepted based on the media component information comprising

user level media component information (section 5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3, 7; IMSI (International

Mobile Subscriber Identify), MSISDN (Mobile Station Integrated Service Digital Network), or

IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) are user level identification of means-for-

communication/media information).

Regarding Claim 13, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses a system for intercepting sessions (see

FIG. 1,2,18, 20, Lawful Interception system) comprising an intercepting node (see FIG. 18, 20,

3G GSN node) and an intercepting management element (see FIG. 18, 20, a combined system of

delivery function (DF) and Law Enforcement Authority (LEA)); see section 4; section

5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3; section 7,7.2, 7.3, 7.3.1, wherein

an intercepting node (see FIG. 18, 20, GSN node) is configured to identify a packet of a

session to be intercepted based on media component information of the session (section

5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3, 7; GSN selects/identifies the identities of a target packet of a subscriber's

communication session to be intercepted according to means-for-communication/media IMSI,

MSISDN or IMEI information of the communication session), and

to provide duplicated packets of the session to an interception management element if the

packet to be intercepted is identified (see FIG. 18, delivering duplicates packets of the

subscriber's communication session to LEA when a target packet to be intercept is identified; see

section 7.2, 7.2.1, 7.3, 7.3.1, 7.3.2).

Regarding Claim 18, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the media component

information comprising user level media component information (section 5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3, 7;

IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identify), MSISDN (Mobile Station Integrated Service

Digital Network), or IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) are user level identification

of means-for-communication/media information).

Regarding Claim 27, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses a system processing the methods/steps

for intercepting sessions (see FIG. 1,2,18, 20, Lawful Interception system), the system

comprising:

identification means (see FIG. 18, 20, selection/identification mechanism in GSN node)

for identifying a packet of a session to be intercepted based on media component information of

the session (section 5,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3, 7; GSN selects/identifies the identities of a target packet

of a subscriber's communication session to be intercepted according to means-for-

communication/media IMSI, MSISDN or IMEI information of the communication session); and

providing means (see FIG. 18, 20, delivering mechanism in GSN node), if the packet to

be intercepted is identified, providing duplicated packets of the session to an interception

management element (see FIG. 18, delivering duplicates packets of the subscriber's

communication session to LEA when a target packet to be intercept is identified; see section 7.2,

7.2.1, 7.3, 7.3.1, 7.3.2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 2-6 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

3GPP TS 33.107 in view of Oyama (US 2002/0068454).

Regarding Claim 2, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the identifying step comprises

identifying the packet to be intercepted based on the media component information as set forth

above in claim 1.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification and

a control level media component identification associated to the multimedia level session

identification.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia

level session identification (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 7, paragraph 75; see page 9,

paragraph 118-119; see page 11, paragraph 131,132; see page 12, paragraph 145; IP base

multimedia section identifier) and a control level media component identification associated to

the multimedia level session identification (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 12, paragraph

145; flow identifier related to section identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide a multimedia level session identification and a control level

media component identification associated to the multimedia level session identification, as

taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service

to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 3, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the identifying step comprises

identifying the packet to be intercepted based on the media component information as set forth

above in claim 1.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification comprising an authorization token.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia level session identification comprising an authorization token (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 7, paragraph 75; see page 9, paragraph 118-119; see page 11, paragraph 131,132; see page 12, paragraph 145; a token used for authorization/identification).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a token, as taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 4, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the identifying step comprises identifying the packet to be intercepted based on the media component information as set forth above in claim 1.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification comprising a multimedia charging identifier.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia level session identification comprising charging identifier (see page 7, paragraph 75-79; see page 9, paragraph 118; see page 10, paragraph 123-129; see page 11, paragraph 130-135; see page 12, paragraph 139-145; see page 13, paragraph 170; IP base multimedia charging identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a charging identifier, as taught by Oyama in the system of

3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and enforce policy;

see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 5, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the identifying step comprises

identifying the packet to be intercepted based on a control level media component identification

as set forth above in claim 1.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a control level media component

identification comprising a flow identifier.

However, Oyama a control level media component identification comprising a flow

identifier (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 12, paragraph 145; flow identifier related to section

identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide a control level media component identification comprising a

flow identifier, as taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide

multimedia service to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 14, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses identifying the packet to be intercepted

based on the media component information as set forth above in claim 13.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification and

a control level media component identification associated to the multimedia level session

identification.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia

level session identification (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 7, paragraph 75; see page 9,

paragraph 118-119; see page 11, paragraph 131,132; see page 12, paragraph 145; IP base

multimedia section identifier) and a control level media component identification associated to

the multimedia level session identification (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 12, paragraph

145; flow identifier related to section identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide a multimedia level session identification and a control level

media component identification associated to the multimedia level session identification, as

taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service

to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 15, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses identifying the packet to be intercepted

based on the media component information as set forth above in claim 13.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification

comprising an authorization token.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia

level session identification comprising an authorization token (see page 6, paragraph 72; see

page 7, paragraph 75; see page 9, paragraph 118-119; see page 11, paragraph 131,132; see page

12, paragraph 145; a token used for authorization/identification).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide a token, as taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS

33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama

page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 16, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses identifying the packet to be intercepted

based on the media component information as set forth above in claim 13.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a multimedia level session identification comprising a multimedia charging identifier.

However, Oyama discloses the media component information comprising a multimedia level session identification comprising charging identifier (see page 7, paragraph 75-79; see page 9, paragraph 118; see page 10, paragraph 123-129; see page 11, paragraph 130-135; see page 12, paragraph 139-145; see page 13, paragraph 170; IP base multimedia charging identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a charging identifier, as taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 17, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses identifying the packet to be intercepted based on a control level media component identification as set forth above in claim 1.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose a control level media component identification comprising a flow identifier.

However, Oyama a control level media component identification comprising a flow identifier (see page 6, paragraph 72; see page 12, paragraph 145; flow identifier related to section identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a control level media component identification comprising a flow identifier, as taught by Oyama in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

5.   Claims 7-9 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

3GPP TS 33.107 in view of Laiho (US 20060264200A1).

Regarding Claim 7, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses activating the interception (see section

5.1, 5.1.1-5.1.3; see section 7.3.2; activation the interception), which is performed before the

identifying step and in which the media component information are obtained from a procedure in

which a target to be intercepted is participating (see FIG. 20-21, Intercepted subscriber; see

section 5,5.1,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3; section 7,7.27.3,7.3.2, 7.4.1-7.4.4; activation the intercepting is

occurred before GSN selecting step and in which the means-for-communication/media IMSI,

MSISDN or IMEI information are received/obtained from PDP context activation/MS-attached

event/procedure in which an intercepted subscriber is involving).

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose session initiating.

However, utilizing session initiation procedure (SIP) in wireless communication is·so

well known in the art. In particular, Laiho teaches activating the interception, which is performed

before the identifying step and in which the media component information are obtained from a

session initiating procedure in which a target to be intercepted is participating (see FIG. 6,

activation the intercepting is performed before GPRS identification step and in which multimedia

information in the packet are received from Session Initiating procedure (SIP) in which a

participating terminal is involved; see page 3, paragraph 48-49.; see page 4, paragraph 51-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to SIP, as taught by Laiho in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it

would provide enhance monitoring equipment that monitored and communicates multimedia

calls; see Laiho page 1, paragraph 7-15.

Regarding Claim 8, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the activating step comprises

obtaining the media component information from user plane data (see section 5.1, 5.1.1-5.1.3;

see section 7.3.2; receiving/obtaining means-for-communication/media information from target

user's IMSI, MSISDN or IMEI data). Laiho also discloses obtaining the media component

information from user plane data (see page 3, paragraph 48-49; see page 4, paragraph 51-67;

multimedia information are received from the SIP data, where user plane data are transmitted in

SIP procedure).

Regarding Claim 9, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the activating step comprises

obtaining the media component information from session establishing messages (see section 5.1,

5.1.1-5.1.3; see section 7.3.2; receiving/obtaining means-for-communication/media information

from PDP context activation messages). Laiho also discloses obtaining the media component

information from session establishing messages (see page 3, paragraph 46-49; see page 4,

paragraph 51-67; multimedia information are received from SIP signaling message used to

established the session).

Regarding Claim 19, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses an intercepting activation element

which is configured to activate the interceptiong (see section 5.1, 5.1.1-5.1.3; see section 7.3.2;

FIG. 3,4,18, 20, activation the interception means GSN node), wherein the media component

information are obtained from a procedure in which a target to be intercepted is participating (see

FIG. 20-21, Intercepted subscriber; see section 5,5.1,5.1.1,5.1.2,5.1.3; section 7,7.27.3,7.3.2,

7.4.1-7.4.4; activation the intercepting is occurred before GSN selecting step and in which the

means-for-communication/media IMSI, MSISDN or IMEI information are received/obtained

from PDP context activation/MS-attached event/procedure in which an intercepted subscriber is

involving).

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose session initiating. However, utilizing session

initiation procedure (SIP) in wireless communication is so well known in the art. In particular,

Laiho teaches an interception activation element which is configured to activate the interception,

wherein the media component information are obtained from a session initiating procedure in

which a target to be intercepted is participating (see FIG. 6, activation the intercepting means

activates the interception and multimedia information in the packet are received from Session

Initiating procedure (SIP) in which a participating terminal is involved; see page 3, paragraph

48-49; see page 4, paragraph 51-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to SIP, as taught by Laiho in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it

would provide enhance monitoring equipment that monitored and communicates multimedia

calls; see Laiho page 1, paragraph 7-15.

Regarding Claim 20, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the activating element is

configured to obtain the media component information from user plane data (see section 5.1,

5.1.1-5.1.3; see section 7.3.2; receiving/obtaining means-for-communication/media information

from target user's IMSI, MSISDN or IMEI data). Laiho also discloses the activation element is

configured to obtain the media component information from user plane data (see page 3,

paragraph 48-49; see page 4, paragraph 51-67; multimedia information are received from the SIP

data, where user plane data are transmitted in SIP procedure).

Regarding Claim 21, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses wherein the activating element is configured to obtain the media component information from session establishing messages (see section 5.1, 5.1.1-5.1.3; see section 7.3.2; receiving/obtaining means-for-communication/media information from PDP context activation messages). Laiho also discloses the activating element is configured to obtain the media component information from session establishing messages (see page 3, paragraph 46-49; see page 4, paragraph 51-67; multimedia information are received from SIP signaling message used to established the session).

6.   Claims 10,11,22,23,25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 3GPP TS 33.107 in view of Temoshenko (US007046663B1).

Regarding Claim 10, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses selecting specific data packet with specific identity is to be intercepted as set forth above in claim 1, and thus it is clear there are other data packets that are not selected to be intercepted.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose filter out. However, obviously filtered-out packets are the packets, which are not selected to be intercepted. In particular, Temoshenko teaches filtering out data not to be intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are not intercepted; see col. 4, line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to filter out by not intercepting, as taught by Temoshenko in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide effective intercepting of packets; see Temoshenko col. 1, line 60-67.

Regarding Claim 11, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses selecting specific media component in the packet with specific identity in a specific communication section is to be intercepted as set forth above in claim 1 and 13, and thus it is clear there are other media component in other packets in not belong to the same communication sessions (i.e. belongs to different session) are not selected to be intercepted. However, as set forth above filtered-out packets are obviously the packets that are not selected to be intercepted. In particular, Temoshenko teaches filtering out data not to be intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are not intercepted; see col. 4, line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to filter out by not intercepting, as taught by Temoshenko in the system of 3GPP TS 33.107 for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 10.

Regarding Claim 22, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses selecting specific data packet with specific identity is to be intercepted as set forth above in claim 13, and thus it is clear there are other data packets that are not selected to be intercepted.

3GPP TS 33.107 does not explicitly disclose filter element to filter out. However, obviously filtered-out packets are the packets, which are not selected to be intercepted. In particular, Temoshenko teaches a filer element (see FIG. 18,19,20,GSN node with intercept_off means) filtering out data not to be intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are not intercepted; see col. 4, line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to filter out by not intercepting, as taught by Temoshenko in the system

of 3GPP TS 33.107, so that it would provide effective intercepting of packets; see Temoshenko

col. 1, line 60-67.

Regarding Claim 23, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses selecting specific media component in

the packet with specific identity in a specific communication section is to be intercepted as set

forth above in claim 13, and thus it is clear there are other media component in other packets in

not belong to the same communication sessions (i.e. belongs to different session) are not selected

to be intercepted. However, as set forth above filtered-out packets are obviously the packets that

are not selected to be intercepted. In particular, Temoshenko teaches filtering out data not to be

intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are not intercepted; see col. 4,

line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to filter out by not intercepting, as taught by Temoshenko in the system

of 3GPP TS 33.107 for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 22.

Regarding Claim 25, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses the selecting element is included in the

intercepting node (see FIG. 18, GSN node; see section 7, selection mechanism is included in the

GSN node). 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses there are other media component in other packets in not

belong to the same communication sessions (i.e. belongs to different session) are not selected to

be intercepted. However, as set forth above filtered-out packets are obviously the packets that are

not selected to be intercepted. In particular, Temoshenko teaches the filter element included in

the node (see FIG. 2, forwarding processor 32 is included in the packet node; see col. 3, line 3-

10) filtering out data not to be intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are

not intercepted; see col. 4, line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide filter element, as taught by Temoshenko in the system of

3GPP TS 33.107 for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 22.

Regarding Claim 26, 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses the selecting element comprises a node

separated from the intercepting node (see FIG. 18, GSN node comprises GGSN or SGSN nodes

per section 3.2; see section 7, if GGSN is used as intercept node, then selection mechanism is

included in the SGSN node, which is separate from GGSN node). 3GPP TS 33.107 discloses

there are other media component in other packets in not belong to the same communication

sessions (i.e. belongs to different session) are not selected to be intercepted. However, as set

forth above filtered-out packets are obviously the packets that are not selected to be intercepted.

In particular, Temoshenko teaches the filter element included in other node (see FIG. 2,

forwarding processor 32 is included in the packet node; see col. 3, line 3-10) filtering out data

not to be intercepted (see FIG. 4-5, IP packet with Intercept_OFF packet are not intercepted; see

col. 4, line 4-27; see col. 5, line 15 to col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to provide filter element, as taught by Temoshenko in the system of

3GPP TS 33.107 for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 22.

7.   Claim 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 3GPP

TS 33.107 in view of Temoshenko as applied to claim 10 and 22 above, and further in view of

Oyama.

Regarding Claim 12, the combined system of 3GPP TS 33.107 and Temoshenko

discloses wherein the providing step comprises performing the filtering based on media

component as set forth above in claim 10.

Neither 3GPP TS 33.107 nor Temoshenko explicitly disclose identification or charging

identifiers.

However, Oyama discloses media component identification or charging identifiers (see

page 7, paragraph 75-79; see page 9, paragraph 118; see page 10, paragraph 123-129; see page

11, paragraph 130-135; see page 12, paragraph 139-145; see page 13, paragraph 170; IP base

multimedia charging identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to a charging identifier, as taught by Oyama, in the combined system of

3GPP TS 33.107 and Temoshenko, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and

enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Regarding Claim 24, the combined system of 3GPP TS 33.107 and Temoshenko

discloses wherein the filter element is configured to filter out the data not to be intercepted based

on media component as set forth above in claim 22.

Neither 3GPP TS 33.107 nor Temoshenko explicitly disclose identification or charging

identifiers.

However, Oyama discloses media component identification or charging identifiers (see

page 7, paragraph 75-79; see page 9, paragraph 118; see page 10, paragraph 123-129; see page

11, paragraph 130-135; see page 12, paragraph 139-145; see page 13, paragraph 170; IP base

multimedia charging identifier).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to a charging identifier, as taught by Oyama, in the combined system of

3GPP TS 33.107 and Temoshenko, so that it would provide multimedia service to end users and

enforce policy; see Oyama page 5, paragraph 63-64.

Conclusion

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ian N. Moore whose telephone number is 571-272-3085. The

examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM- 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7629. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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